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THE YEAR 1968 ON THE MENDOCINO NATIONAL FOREST

U.S.

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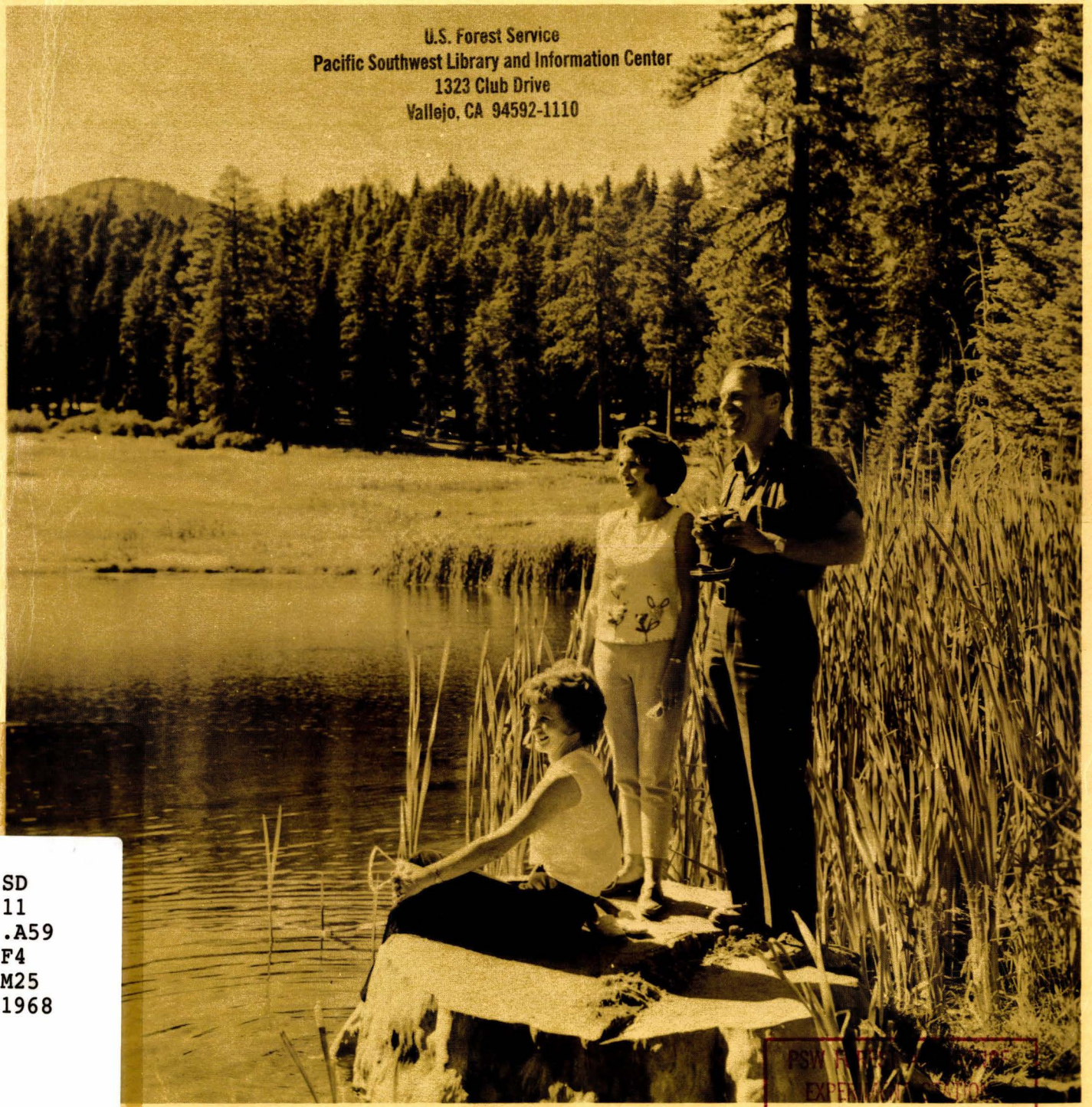

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FOREST SERVICE

California Region

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MENDOCINO NATIONAL FOREST

FOREST SUPERVISOR LLOYD R. BRITTON Willows, California

STAFF OFFICERS	FUNCTIONS
Dean W. Lloyd, Jr.	Alder Springs Civilian Conservation Center
George M. Coombes	Timber Management
William Anderson	Lands - Recreation - Special Uses
Joseph B. Ely, Jr.	Range - Wildlife - Watershed Management - Multiple Use Surveys
George C. Mendel	Fire Control - Information and Education - State and Private Forestry - Job Corps
George E. Blodgett	Engineering
John J. Hudacek	Business Management

RANGERS	DISTRICTS	HEADQUARTERS
John W. Torvinen	Corning	Corning, California
W. Hal Ward	Willows	Willows, California
Donald E. Vaughan	Stonyford	Stonyford, California
John W. Peterson	Upper Lake	Upper Lake, California
Arthur J. Weddle, Jr.	Ukiah	Ukiah, California
David W. Jones	Covelo	Covelo, California

FOREWORD

There are seventeen National Forests in California. The Mendocino National Forest, one of them, is located in the North Coast Range.

Management of National Forests has long been synonymous with conservation. Conservation is a dynamic concept which implies wise use and careful planning. It does not mean preserving or reserving for future use. Aldo Leopold, naturalist and conservationist, defined conservation as "A state of harmony between man and land." A little girl once aptly said, "Conservation is what you eat, and what you wear, and where you live; and if you don't, you won't."

Today, National Forests are managed under the multiple use concept. Multiple use management means having an overall plan which assures the most effective use of each resource with a minimum conflict with other uses.

This is the story of multiple use management on the Mendocino National Forest.

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THE NEEDS OF PEOPLE

There are approximately 200 million people in the United States. There are over 20 million people in California. Most of us now realize that the resources of the country are limited, and that as population and standards of living increase, more of our resources will be used. There is also an increasing awareness that we affect the quality of our resources: the air we breathe, the water we drink, the soil in which we grow our food.

These life-sustaining resources were once looked upon as inexhausible and unchanging. However, if we are to continue to improve our way of life, and at the same time maintain the quality of our environment, some of our present practices must be altered. We cannot cover our most fertile ground with ribbons of highways, houses or parking lots. How much dirty air can we breathe before it is too late? It does little good to produce high-quality water from a watershed if it is polluted on the way to the consumer. We all need these basic resources in ample supply and of good quality.

1. Name Bordelon
2. Occupation Mechanic
3. Education Completed High
4. Experience 8 yrs
5. References Both Mechanics
(Former Employers)
Possible Employers Questions
1. How long did you work for last employer?
2. Why did you leave?
3. Do you work well with others?
4. How long have you gone without work?
5. How did you survive while
Construction

NATIONAL FOREST RESOURCES

The Mendocino National Forest produces the renewable resources of wood, water, forage, wildlife, and recreation. These resources are renewable if they are harvested and managed wisely.

WOOD

An average of 91.1 million board feet of timber can be cut on the Forest each year. This is enough wood to build approximately 36,000 homes. To sustain this resource, we must harvest the timber in a manner that keeps soil disturbances at a minimum, while at the same time allowing nature the opportunity to grow this crop at a maximum rate. Timber must be protected from damage by fire, insects, and disease. We need to know the amount of wood we grow each year, for basically this is the amount we can harvest wisely. Nature's process can be accelerated by planting and thinning. This, in combination with new logging methods such as skyline and balloon logging, will increase the amount we can harvest. In addition to developing hybrid seedlings with amazing growth rates, research has developed new methods and new uses for previously little used trees. For example, new markets and uses are developing for knobcone pine which is abundant on the Forest.

RECREATION

During the past few years, people have recognized and used National Forests as their "playgrounds," and visits to National Forests have increased amazingly. The impact on the National Forests for recreation will be tremendous over the next decade.

The Mendocino has over 50 developed campgrounds. They vary in size from the 2-unit Black Oak Campground 19 miles southwest of Stonyford, to the Lake Pillsbury campgrounds of Sunset, Oak Flat, and Pogie Point with over 100 units. The most popular areas are Lake Pillsbury, Plaskett Lake, Letts Lake, and Hammerhorn Lake. During deer hunting season, all campgrounds are filled nearly to capacity. Although the lake campgrounds are popular because of water, there are many beautiful areas such as Pilot Grove, Board Tree, Wells Cabin, and Little Doe where the need of "getting away from it all" can be met.

FORAGE

An average of 2,500 head of cattle graze the range lands of the Mendocino. Sustained use of these ranges is assured by management that includes knowledge of range capacity, when to graze or harvest the forage and how much to leave for soil protection. Because of good range management and type conversion, the amount of grazing on the Forest is now increasing.

Type conversion is the mechanical process of changing the vegetative cover on an area of suitable soil from an undesirable species, such as brush, to a more desirable species such as grass. This process is costly (average $70/acre) and requires knowledge of soils, fire, and herbicides. However, the benefits are permanent and include increased water production, wildlife browse, hunter access, fire control lines, and increased forage for cattle. The Mendocino annually converts about 500 acres of land from brush to grass.

WILDLIFE

National Forest provide the habitat for thousands of large game animals like bear and deer. Countless smaller animals and birds live in the Forest. The Mendocino has an estimated deer population of 52,500 and a black bear population of 700. There are nearly 700 miles of streams and 2,460 acres of lakes which produce fish.

The harvest of non-migratory game animals and birds is regulated by the State government. County governments have optional harvest regulations which they can exercise within the State regulations. For example, a County can allow the harvest of antlerless deer for habitat improvement purposes.

The prime responsibility of the National Forest manager is the management of the wildlife habitat, or food and cover. The production of maximum numbers of healthy game animals is wholly dependent upon the condition and capacity of the habitat to produce food and cover over the long term. Habitat can be improved to produce more food. However, unless the number of animals is maintained consistent with the capacity of the important portions of their habitat, both the habitat and animals will suffer. The habitat will be reduced in capacity. At the same time, the game animals will be more susceptible to disease, will have reduced productive capacity, and will become smaller in size. Animals that should be available to the hunter will have died! It is important, therefore, that the harvest of game animals is consistent and compatible with habitat capacity. Game managers are trained to make these determinations. There are several areas on the Forest which need a heavier than normal deer harvest if the habitat is to continue to support a large and healthy herd.

WATER

Water is needed to maintain life. However, like other resources, it has many varied uses. We drink it, use it for recreation, for food production, for heat, for producing electricity, and for many more purposes. The average annual water yield from this Forest is estimated at 1,500,000 acre feet.

The production of high-quality water is the result of the careful management of the other resources on the Forest. The management and harvest of these resources are conducted to enhance water flows.

In timber harvest operations, for example, steep slopes are logged by cable instead of bulldozers, waterbreaks are put in skid trails, temporary road fills and crossings are taken out before winter. Many precautions are taken in road construction. A few of these include locating roads in the least erosive areas, compacting and seeding of fills, and properly installing culverts of adequate size.

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CENTERS – A HUMAN RESOURCE

Alder Springs Civilian Conservation Center is one of five Centers located within National Forests in California. The others are on the Eldorado, Stanislaus, Cleveland, and Angeles National Forests.

The Forest is fortunate to be directly involved with aiding disadvantaged young men. At Alder Springs, a Corpsman can receive educational training ranging from beginning reading and math, to that equivalent to a high school diploma. He can receive vocational training of his choice in carpentry, heavy equipment, masonry, forestry, painting, or cooking. Training in applying for a job, developing good work and social habits, and citizenship are some of the other areas covered. During his stay at the Center, a Corpsman receives lodging, food, clothing, a nominal amount of money, and all medical and dental work. He can progress through the program as fast as his ability and desire allow. Upon completion of the Center program the Corpsman can look forward to continuing his education or vocational training. He may want to get a job, and is assisted in securing one in the vocation he learned at the Center. Other graduates have reached success by entering the military service, and others have taken a giant step up the ladder by going to college.

Young men are being helped to become useful citizens. During the course of their training they construct, restore, and maintain many improvements and projects needed on the Forest. Alder Springs Corpsmen have completed two work centers on the Forest and are working on two others. They have completed Digger Pine Campground near Stonyford and are completing work on Board Tree Campground near Alder Springs. Some of their heavy equipment training has been gained in completing over 200 acres of type conversion. Corpsmen have built several hundred campground tables and fire prevention signs. They have contributed many man-hours of work in fire control. Smaller projects, such as fence building and construction of erosion control dams, have been important to every phase of Forest management.

The Forest environment is fulfulling basic needs of these young people – also an important use of National Forests.

MANAGING A NATIONAL FOREST

THE PEOPLE AND THE TASKS

Managing a Forest to accomplish the goals of multiple use is a complex job requiring efficient managers and technical skills.

To harvest the resources, engineers are needed to design and build roads and bridges. Soil scientists map and help determine the best use of soils. A geologist examines the soil for stability and recommends the location and type of improvement to be constructed. Designing a campground or road to complement the Forest environment can best be done by a landscape architect. The wildlife biologist determines how to manage the habitat for wildlife production. The silviculturist secures maximum timber growth through special harvest techniques and post treatment of timber stands.

Not all the land within a Forest boundary is National Forest. On the Mendocino, for example, there are 210,000 acres of private land. Thus a land surveyor is needed to locate property corners and determine property boundaries. Realty specialists are needed to secure easements and determine land values. The fire control specialist prevents and suppresses damaging wildfires. The administrative officer directs the business functions necessary to run the Forest. Other skills needed include radio technicians, scalers, timber appraisers, equipment specialists, mechanics, clerks, firefighters, aerial observers and pilots, and many more.

The Forest Supervisor is the boss on a Forest. He has a staff of specialists that help him plan and organize the work. The work is accomplished by the employees on Ranger Districts which are headed by District Rangers. The Ranger is directly responsible to the Forest Supervisor for the accomplishment of the job on his District.

Managing a National Forest means the coordination of plans with goals, and people with tasks. Managers of the Forest Service know that when the job is well done it results in "The greatest good for the greatest number in the long run."

MENDOCINO NATIONAL FOREST
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
US
FOREST SERVICE

THE YEAR 1968 ON THE

MENDOCINO NATIONAL FOREST

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Water Produced	1,500,000 acre feet
Timber	
Timber Harvested	94.6 million board feet
Value	$1,559,746.14
Thinning and Release Work	1,462 acres
Tree Planting	2,511 acres
Type Conversion	496 acres
Soil Surveys	22,000 acres
Range	
Grazing Use	2,154 cattle
Value	$5,628.00
Recreation	
Use	790,000 visitor days
Golden Eagle Receipts	$7,434.00
Maintenance and Rehabilitation	55 campgrounds
Fire Control	
Number of Fires	32 man-caused 17 lightning
Burned acreage	61 acres

Lands

Land Line Corners Located	84 corners
Corners Monumented	117 corners
Right-of-Way Work	30 cases
Proposed Land Exchanges	9,620 acres
Special Use Permits Issued	15 permits

Engineering

Permanent Roads Constructed	35 miles
Bridges Constructed	2
Road Reconnaissance	102 miles
Road Preliminary Surveys	80 miles
Road Construction Staking	26 miles
Road Design	70 miles

Alder Springs Civilian Conservation Center

Education and Vocational Training	1,586 Corpsmen (total to date)
Work Center Construction	1 (Howard Mill)
Campground Construction	1 (Digger Pine)
Type Conversion	200 acres (in Forest total)
Table, Stoves, and Signs	Unestimated

Distribution of 25% of Forest receipts to counties for roads and schools:

Trinity	$21,892
Mendocino	50,744
Lake	74,943
Colusa	19,765
Glenn	55,964
Tehama	37,771

AGRICULTURE—FOREST SERVICE—SAN FRANCISCO

MENDOCINO NATIONAL FOREST FACTS

County	Gross Area In National Forest Including Private Land	Net Area Of National Forest Land
Colusa	71,119	66,036
Glenn	221,408	186,981
Lake	304,763	250,390
Mendocino	212,623	169,539
Tehama	193,840	126,197
Trinity	78,889	73,144
Total	1,082,642	872,287

Wilderness	72,916 acres
Commercial Forest Land	373,225 acres
Volume Commercial Timber	7,193,000,000 bd. ft.
Annual Allowable Cut	91,100,000 bd. ft.
55 Developed Campgrounds	470 family camping units
3 Family Picnic Areas	40 family picnic units
1 Group Picnic Area	100 people
Organization Sites	Three
Roads in Forest System Maintained by Forest Service	1,522 miles
Trails in Forest System Maintained by Forest Service	1,071 miles
Fishing streams	646 miles
Reservoir Area	2,217 acres
Usable National Forest Land Open to Grazing	156,801 acres